FIRST SESSION.

In Senate-Friday, March 3, 1854. The CHAIR presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the amounts paid to Luther Blake for removing Indians from Florida, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS. Private bills of the following titles were A bill authorizing a patent to be issued to Peter Pinceau, for certain lands in Minnesota. A bill for the relief of Conrad Wheat, jr.

of Samuel Proileau, deceased.
On motion of Mr. BADGER the rule setting apart Friday for the consideration of private bills, was suspended for this day.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE. Remonstrances against the repeal of the Mis-ouri compromise, were presented by Messrs souri compromise, were presen SEWARD, ESSENDEN, and FOOT.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish Territorial governments for Nebraska

to establish retribution governments.

The bill having yesterday been ordered to a third reading, was read a third time.

Mr. CASS said that he was not in the Senate, yesterday, when the vote was taken on the engrossment of the bill, and, as he desired to have that it might be taken by yeas and nays on the final passage. While up, he desired to return his final passage. While up, ne desired thanks and congratulations to the southern senators for the adoption of the conciliatory measure, contained in the amendment moved to the bill by the senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Badger.) That amendment would remove all reasonable objections to the bill at the north. The passage of this bill in its present shape would forever

lose this fountain of bitter waters.

Mr. BELL said that he had opposed the Nebraska bill of last session, which contained no nothing of any intention to repeal the Missouri compromise until it had been distinctly proposed by the senator from Kentucky.

He stated his objections to the bill of last year, which applied equally to this bill. There was no

for this measure. It was an anomally to establish governments over this immense to ritory, where there was no white population. The bill also made no provisions for the military

posts, &c. He thought the senator from Illinois had been for some time laboring under a sort of mania for te-ritorial governments. The senator had pre-pared the New Mexico, Utah, and Washington

pared the New Mexico, Utah, and Washington bills, and now proposed two more. His next objection was to the provisions of the bill regarding the Indian tribes. He examined the history of the policy of the government towards the Indians, and declared the bill as it now stood was a clear and explicit violation of Indian trea-

tics.

He called upon those who had spoken so much upon plighted faith contained in the Missouri act, to answer where was their sympathy, their sense of honor with respect to the flagrant violation of plighted faith and solemn treaty with respect to the Indians who were as much men, and brothers

as those of the African race.

He then considered at great length the arguments in favor and against the passage of the bill, stating that if there were an overpowering necessity for the bill, he would support it. He then considered the question of the supposed objects to be accomplished by this bill, with a view of ascertaining the existence of this overpowering necessity. In the course of these remarks he introduced and referred to various collateral topics. and considered their bearing upon the great en-quiry to be decided in the passage or rejection of

Mr. DAWSON followed in support of the bill.
Mr. NORRIS followed in support of the bill.
He showed that the acts of 1850 did establish the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the domestic regulations of the south; that this principle was then forced upon the south by the nearly unanimous vote of the north. He also ar-gued that this bill was nothing more than an as-

sertion of the same principle.

He denied that the Missouri act was a compact. He showed that the north had repudiated the Missouri line in 1850. He maintained the the propriety of setting aside that geographical line between free and slave-holding States. He repelled in strong terms the accusation that northern men who dared to do what the Constitution

required of them were white slaves.

Mr. WADE followed, discussing the constitu tionality of the Missouri compromise, the injustice of slavery, and the consistency of several friends

Mr. TOUCY followed in support of the bill, and in argument upon constitutional powers of Congress over the Territories.

Mr. TOUCEY continued his remarks until

nearly ten o'clock.

MR. FESSENDEN addressed the Senate against the bill, and upon the institution of

Mr. WELLER followed in reply, and at nearly

twelve o'clock he yielded the floor to
Mr. DOUGLAS, who then replied to the various speeches made in opposition to the bill. He continued his remarks till a quarter past three o'clock.

Mr. HOUSTON followed in opposition to the bill, till a quarter before five o'clock.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas \$7, nays 14, as

YLAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Rrown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Lowa, Jones, of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Ruck, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thompson, of New Jersey, Toucey, Weller, Williams—37.

NATS—Bell, Chase, Dodge, of Williams—57. NATS—Bell, Chase, Dedge, of Wisconsin, Fressender Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sun ner, Wade, Walker—14.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday next.

House of Representatives. · JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a mes sage from the Fresident of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House adopted on the 22d of December last, calling for the plan of the modification and enlargement of the judicial system of the United States, as recommended in his annual message to Congress.

GUANO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution adopted on the 13th ultimo, requesting information relative to a negotiation with Peru for the removal of the rea negotiation with Feru for the removal of the restriction on the exportation of guano, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of State and
the correspondence therein referred to.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Among the documents is a letter from Secretary
Marcy to Mr. Clay, charge d'affaires to Peru, under date of August 30. 1853, in which he says that

30, 1853, in which he says that the increasing anxiety manifested in several of the States of the Union for a speedy removal of the obstacles to the free traffic in the guano of Peru, has been communicated from time to time to that department, and justly merits attention.

The monopoly in the exportation and sale of this article is of so rigid a character as to create exorbitant prices, and thus preclude our agriculturalists from the enjoyment of its benefits, except in a limited degree, for the improvement of their soil. It is of great importance, therefore, to the development of our leading American inter-ests that the Peruvian government should be pre-vailed upon to abandon this monopoly at as early

a day as possible.

It is estimated that the deposites of guano in Peru cannot amount to less than fifty million tons, and that the exportation of it in 1852, to all parts of the world, did not exceed two hundred parts of the world, did not exceed two hundred thousand tons, of which only about forty-even thousand were exported to the United States. Under a judicious regulation of the government of Peru, it is probable that in a few years the consumption in this country alone, would more than equal that of all the world at the present time. If it could be offered at our ports at thirty or thirty-five dollars per ton, it would become an article of general use in every section of the country, and contribute in a wonderful degree to the prosperity of our citizens. It is quoted at present in Baltimore and Richmond at fifty or fifty-five dollars per ton. It is thought by competent judges, that its transportation to our seaboard on the Atlantic, could be effected, if there were equality in trade, at fifteen dollars per ton; but twenty dollars is the basis of the settlement with Peru.

Considering the great importance of securing

Considering the great importance of securing the surplus for this country, a product so useful to the great agricultural classes of our citizens. Mr. Marcy instructs Mr. Clay to urge the Peru. Mr. Marcy instructs Mr. Clay to urge the Peruvian government to adopt such measures as will be likely to lead to this beneficial result. "It is a matter in which," the Secretary repeats, " our citizens take great interest, and expect the best exertions of this government in their behalf."

Mr. Clay, under date of Nov. 11, 1853, replied,

he need scarcely assure the Secretary of State he need scarcely assure the Secretary of State that, during his residence in Peru his serious attention has been turned to this subject, and that he had neglected no opportunity to impress on the Peruvian government the importance of furnishing guano to the agriculturists of the United States at prices lower than those for which it is now sold, and that its agents shall keep on hand a quantity sufficient to supply the increasing demands of the community. The fact is, that as the Peruvian government relies entirely on the amount produced by the sale of guano in the University of States and Great Britain to pay the interest on its national debt, it is a delicate subject to touch on, and offer a suggestion; and he had always found and offer a suggestion; and he had aways found it necessary to approach it with caution, as the Peruvian nation is the owner of the deposites. The diplomatic agent who represents to his government the necessity of a reduction of the prices at which it is sold, risks being met at the threshhold by an intimation that the possessor of an article of trade has the undoubted right to dispose of the sheary thick property. it as he may think proper. He assures the Secre-tary that he shall spare no exertions, and shall avail himself of every occasion to obtain and se-cure to the farmers and planters of the United States the requisite supply of guano at prices corresponding with their means. In a case of such moment as the one under consideration, the and it would have been very satisfactory to re-ceive instructions more in detail than those con-tained in the despatch of Mr. Marcy, addressed to

Mr. Marcy, under date of Washington Decem-Ser 3, 1853, replies:

ber 3, 1853, replies:

"Although I have heretofore addressed you lengthily on the subject, I may repeat there is a constantly increasing solicitude among our farmers to obtain, at reasonable rates, an adequate supply of guano. This article, if free traffic in it were permitted, would produce benign results. It would supply annually additional millions of bushels of serial grains to our garners, with but little additional labor. "We think that Peru ought to abrogate, as soon as possible, in accordance with the assurances given by Mr. Tirado to this government in 1850, the contract with the London merchants, and afterwards sell the guano at the islands for a uniform price to all purchasers. She could certainly derive a larger revenue for it in this manner than she does at present. Can she not be induced to offer sufficient pecuniary considerations to the present monopoufficient pecuniary considerations to the present monopo-ists to obtain their assent to terminate her contracts with

hem?
"Such a suggestion to the minister of foreign affairs you an make with entire propriety."

ROUNTY LANDS. Mr. CHANDLER presented a communication from the governor of Pennsylvania, enclosing the resolutions of the legislature of that State, relative to the old soldiers, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives from Pennsylvania to use their best exertions for the passage of a law giving the soldiers of the war of 1812 one hunlred and sixty acres of land each, or place them on an equality with the soldiers who served in the

On his motion, the papers were referred to the

Mr. FLORENCE asked leave to present a similar document from the same source, and moved that it take the same direction, and be printed.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, remarked that it was not necessary to print more than one of

Mr. FLORENCE replied: "Ay, but I have been specially charged with the interests of these old soldiers." [Laughter.] HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee the Whole on the State of the Union, [Mr. Olds in the chair.] and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufac-tures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same forthe period of five years. Various amendments were offered and debated but without coming to a final determination on the subject, the Committee rose. The House adjourned till Monday.

In this city, on the 28th of February, by the Rev. SMITH TNE, Captain LORENZO SITGREAVES, of the United tates Army, to LUCY ANN, daughter of General Thomas

At Trinity Church, in this city, on Tuesday, the 28th ultime, by the Rev. C. M. BUTLER, Dr. RICHARD H. COOL-IDGE, U. S. Army, to HARRIET B. RINGGOLD, daughter of Commodore Charles Morris, U. S. Navy. On Wednesday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. D. E. RESE, THOMAS J. MILLER, of this city, to Miss MARTHA VIR-GINIA REED, of Winchester, Virginia.

DIED.

On the 28th ultimo, at his residence in this city, MI-CHAEL KELLER, in the 58th year of his age. On Saturday evening, February 25th, 1854, at his late residence in Washington county, D. C., LEVI SHERIFF,

On the lat instant, AGNES C., aged 6 months, daughter of Thomas F. and Margarer Stewart. nstant in this city ALPHEUS MELVIN son of Mrs. SARAH HARFORD, aged 7 years. On Thursday night, the 24 instant, JAMES MITCHELL, eldest son of Shas H. and Mary B. Hill, in the 14th year

effect son of Shas H. and Mary B. Hill, in the 14th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock p. ms. from the residence of his father, corner of E and 6th streets.

49 Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Divine service may be expected to be held in this church co-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. James A. Duncan. Feb 4

The Rev. W. H. Milburn. Chaplain to the House of Representatives, will preach in the Capitol on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock. Feb 4

Amnsements.

RISLEY & GOODALL'S VARIETE. arewell benefit and positively last appearance of MISS DAVENPORT.

Miss Davenport as Adrienne.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, Will be performed the interesting play entitled ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS. ADRIENNE......MISS DAVENPORT.

To conclude with three acts of Bourcicault's com-LONDON ASSURANCE. ady Gay Spanker..... MISS DAVENPORT.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Vill appear on Monday evening.

Prices of Admission.—Orchestra seats 75 cents; eserved seats, 50 cents; gentleman and two ladies, (not eserved) \$1; rotunda seats, 25 cents. Ushers will be in attendance to conduct ladies and gen-

NATIONAL THEATRE.

SIXTH NIGHT OF MRS. FARREN. ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 4 The performance will commence with the

Drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

To conclude with the comedy, entitled

A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND. Prices of admission : Dress circle and parquette,

TOME SCENES AND HOME SOUNDS; or the World from my Window. By H. darion Stephens. Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY, S Bookstore,

cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cents mily circle, 25 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery, cents; private boxes, \$5.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR renting, collecting rents, selling and purchasing lots or other property. Non-residents and ing lots or other property. Non-residents and those who may choose to employ him will find it greatly to their advantage to do so, he having had

greatly to their advantage to do so, he having had some twenty years' experience in building houses in Washington, and being thoroughly acquainted with all the mechanical branches thereof, which will enable him to keep property in order at a much cheaper rate than most men, besides returns will be prompt, and a perfect responsibility for all moneys entrusted to him. Not wishing to trouble the public with a long list of references. the public with a long list of references, I shall simply content myself by tendering the names of those whom I duily serve in this capacity, and whose names are as follows.

Thomas Baker. esq.,
Stephen P. Franklin, esq.,
Thomas Blagden, esq.,
Capt. Wm. A. T. Maddox, U. S. M.,
John W. Maury, Mayor of Washington.
Office on H street, between 5th and 9th streets, north of the Patent office.

JAMES TOWLES. N. B. I still continue to measure carpenters
Mar 4-cotf

Washington Sentinel.

MARCH 4, 1854.

Bes We stop the press to announce the passage in the Senate of the Nebraska bill. The vote was taken at 47 o'clock this morning, and stood thus: ayes 37 nays 14.

ERRATUM.—The substitution of a single letter often changes and reverses the meaning of a sentence. This was forcibly illustrated in our congressional column of yesterday. In Mr. Badger's amendment to the Nebraska bill the meaning was thus reversed, by substituting an s for a v, in the word "revive." The amendment is as follows:

Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing

We present to our readers to-day the peech of senator Pettit, of Indiana. It is an effort of much power. He views his subject in all of its aspects, but from several of his positions we decidedly dissent. We cannot publish the whole of his speech in one issue. Its length, and the pressure on our columns, make it necessary to divide it.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the passage of three private bills the consideration of she Nebraska bill was resumed. Mr. Bell addressed the Senate for two hours in approval of the general provisions of the bill, but stating some objections he entertained to some of its provis-

Messrs. Dawson and Norris followed in sup ort of the bill. Mr. Wade then opposed it. Mr. Toucey next addressed the Senate till nearly ten o'clock in support of the bill. Mr. Fessenden followed in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Douglas and Houston. and at 44 o'clock the debate was still con

In the House of Representatives a message was communicated from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the cor respondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Clay, charge d'affairs to Peru, relative to a negotiation with the government of that country for the removal of the restriction on the exportation of guano. An abstract of those papers will be found in the record of congressional proceedings.

The President of the United States als ransmitted the plan recommended in his annual message for a modification and enlarge ment of the judicial system of the United

The House considered the homestead bill Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but without coming to a definite conclusion thereon, the Committee rose, and an adjournment till Monday took place.

NEBRASKA-THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

However people may differ in regard to the xpediency of bringing forward this measure at this time, now that it is before Congress for action, all will agree that it should be examined and discussed with candor and with fairness. One great difficulty in the way of a fair decision. is the extraordinary and wilful ignorance prevailing at the north on these subjects. Whilst the sound State-rights, Constitution-loving men of both sections agree in the main, there are yet many persons at the north who read neither southern speeches nor southern newspapers. Many northern editors read them, not to get correct views and to form candid judgments, but to select out and often garble them in order to make material for their own purposes-to poison the northern mind, and to present the south in distorted and untrue aspects. Several gentlemen lately at the north in discussing the Nebraska bill, with many of its vehement and virulent opponents, were led to suspect, from the gross ignorance manifested of the southern views, that they were uninformed on the subject, and asked if they had read the southern views as explained by the south itself. It they had confined their reading to the resume of letter writers and editorials, all opposed to the bill.

continually done. At one time they assume, for their own purposes, that slaves are property, and nothing but property, and on that ground wish to refuse to them any representation in the federal government. In the Territories property, but persons; and shall not, therefore, ed to the extent of three-fifths, as being indispensable to secure the union of the States. and it would appear in the latter case, that and turbulent ruffians. nothing but the alternative of a dissolution of the Union can induce justice.

At the period of the formation of the Conthree-fifths of slaves was allowed, it was urged as injustice to the north, because the whites alone voting, it gave the vote of a white man in the south more than that of a white man at the north; and yet, at that very moment, the elective franchise in every State was so restricted that many thousands had no vote; while those who did vote had the benefit of five-fifths for the disfranchised men, white or black, of the north, and the south had but three-fifths. And now there are, perhaps, a million of negroes at the north not entitled to a vote, yet the whites who do vote, have a representation of five-fifths

for all the negroes in the free States. Not only was this outrage perpetrated and ontinued, but aggravated to the last degree by a direct taxation upon all the labor of the south.* Every slave c pable of labor was assessed by law, federal law, not once, but repeatedly, at their full market value. The houses, lands, tenements, and general property of the north and south, were alike equally taxed, but superadded to that was this tax exclusively upon southern labor. Now, according to all the rules of right and law, the southern laborers being taxed to the full, should have been represented to the full; and northern speedy return to the Black sea. Netwithstand

*Acts of Congress, July 9, 1798, chap. 70. February 28 1799, chap. 20. January 2, 1802, chap. 3. January 30, 1805, chap. 11. Juty 22, 1813, chap. 16. January 9, 1815, chap. 21, and some dozen

on all other property with the north. Those who make such a shameless and baseless outcry against a three-fifth representation of slaves, should consider for one moment this view of

That should the south exchange slavery to an apprenticeship, they would by that act gain wo-fifths in federal representation, and escape an enormous tax, whenever made direct; while the apprentices being disfranchised, the southern white man would have the relative value of his vote with a northern man, now so complained of, greatly enhanced.

The alleged objection to slavery going into he Territories, that white labor will not go where slave labor is, is not the true one. The real bjection is, that white labor will not mingle with negro labor on equal terms. Free negro labor is vastly more distasteful to the white laborer than the slave labor. The latter are usually civil, sober, and have no object or motive to interfere with the white man, while the free negro is to the last degree offensive to the white laborer; insolent, lazy, and intemperate, as a class, vastly inferior to the slaves. So that if slavery were abolished to-morrow in the southern States, it would open upon the northern laborer the flood-gates of a nuisance already hateful to him. In the Territories a slave would be quietly at work on his owner's farm ; a free negro would be roaming about, thrusting himself in competition with the white man, and compelling him, if the negroes be numerous enough to rival him, to come down to the scanty pittance upon which they themselves starve, or eke out by thieving. The laboring men at the north must ever be the mortal foes of those who incessantly struggle by every means to let loose upon them a hated negro rivalry.

THE CLAMORS OF THE ABOLITION-

A stranger to our people and institution whilst viewing the numerous public gather ings that have been called by the abolitionists in different parts of the country, reading their frantic appeals, and seeing the scores of petiions and remonstrances which they have sent in to Congress, in order to arrest the great measure now before it-and seeing on the other side a calm sobriety and unbroken silence would conclude that the great bulk and body of the people were opposed to that measure They would be led to suppose that there are, comparatively, but few friends to it. But to us, who understand the disposition of our people, who know the tricks, stratagems, and contrivances resorted to by fanatics, to produce agitation and excitement, the whole thing is plain

and not to be mistaken. The sound constitutional men of the country view with contempt the loud mouthed clamor of the abolitionists and freesoilers. Indeed these clamors are but the dying wails of that pestilent gang. They feel their weakness, and seek to hide it from the eyes of others by making a great show of strength. They resemble the boy who, while passing by a grave yard at night, whistles most lustily to keep up nis courage.

It is gratifying to think that the friends the great measure to shich we allude, have conducted themselves with the gravity, dignity, and decorum, so well befitting the subject and the occasion

MIMIC MURDER-HANGING IN

EFFIGY. There are some men cursed with such de structive propensities, so fond of bloodshed and slaughter, that when restrained from the commission of actual murder by the fear of punishment, they make the nearest approach to it that they can with impunity. They commit symbolical murder. They make the bloodless figure of a man, and go through all the forms and solemnities of the crime, if crime may be said to be characterized by solemnities. These mimic murders are generally, if not always, turned out upon inquiry, in most cases, that | committed by mobs of violent and cowardly ruf fians. They are bold enough to make an image of a man, to howl around it with frantic ferocity, to hiss at it, to spit upon it, and to It would seem impossible that men who stab, tar and feather, or hang it. They run no meant fairly, could by any possibility deal so risk in so doing. But if the image were unjustly towards the south, as such men have suddenly endowed with vitality, and were to become a real, living, breathing man, they would not dare to raise their unwashed hands

against it It is a remarkable thing connected with the history of this hanging in effigy, that nearly, they require that they shall not be considered if not quite, all of the persons on whom this indignity has been cast have been great men. there be held as property. The first was yield- good men, and public benefactors; and that those who have been instrumental in inflicting this indignity on them have been base dastards

Some of these blockheads and ruffians, it seems, have recently vented their spleen and malice on Judge Pouglas, the distinguished stitution, when the federal representation of author of the Nebraska bill, by subjecting an image of his person to the ignominious process of hanging. This is the highest tribute that such abolitionists and rampant destructives can pay to pure and disinterested patriotism. The man who would burn in effigy a patriotic statesman like Judge Douglas, would bow down and worship the reckless agitator and in cendiary, whose only ambition it is to kindle a conflagration that would devote this great republic to ruin.

We thought that these men understood bet ter the virtue and efficacy of martyrdom. But blinded, it is to be supposed, by their rage, maddened by their adder-like venom, they are taking the very course to commend to the good men, and the thinking men of the country, those patriote who knowing no north, no south, no east, no west, are devoting themselves to the great and noble work of establishing, on a firm, enduring, and common basis, the rights of all ections and all American citizens. If these frantic wretches were themselves hung, actually and corporeally, it would afford more amusement, and be productive of more good to the country, perhaps, than the malicious pastime of hanging or burning in effigy.

With the opening of the warm season here is but little doubt that new vigor will be infused into the Russian and Turkish combatants. Although the aspect of European affairs is somewhat varied by the frequent news that out by the delightful weather.

labor not being taxed at all, should not have we have received in the last few weeks, there been represented at all; and yet the reverse is is nothing to warrant the belief that a pencethe fact. If direct taxation were now to be ful settlement will be effected. Indeed, all the resorted to, there would be some seventeen foreign news tends rather to strengthen the behundred millions of dollars worth of slaves to lief that the war will be pushed with increasbe taxed, over and above, and equal taxation ing vigor. The period of forty days allowed to Russia for her decision on the terms of adjustment proposed by the four powers has expired. The French and English fleets contemplate a ing, however, the threatening aspect of affairs, it is rumored that fresh negotiations are on the tapis, which, it is hoped by many, will be attended with success. We have so often expressed our opinions in regard to this subject. that we feel it to be almost unnecessary to indulge farther in speculations. Our readers are furnished with the same means of judging that we ourselves enjoy.

MISS DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.

After a most successful engagement of two weeks at the Variete, Miss Davemport takes her farewell benefit to-night. Two of her most popular pieces are announced. "Adrienne the Actress," and "London Assurance." She will be ably supported by Mr. Goodall, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Olwine, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Altemus, Miss Newton, and the strength of the company. This announcement should, as it undoubtedly will, fill the house to its utmost capacity.

Miss Davenport's best delineations are, in our opinion, her pathetic characters, as "Camille," "Adrienne," and others. In these she stands unrivalled. But one opinion has been expressed of her representation of "Camille;" and we believe full and fashionable houses would have greeted her appearance in that character for many successive nights, a circumstance almost unknown here for the performance of any one character. In this engagement she has made many friends and admirers, who will regret her departure from the Variete.

On Monday night, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will succeed Miss Davenport.

We learn that Mr. Risley has taken a lease of the Charles street theatre, Baltimore, lately under the management of Miss Laura Keene Miss Davenport will add her attractions to that establishment on the opening night, Monday next. Mr. Wayne Olwine also appears there for a short time.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD .- A meeting of the citizens of Hudson County, New Jersey, was held on the 28th of February, at Jersey City, in opposition to the bill now before the legislature of that State, extending the charter of the company for twenty years. Among others, a resolution was passed memorializing the assembly to grant a hearing upon the bill. The company was stigmatized as a "grinding monopoly." The meeting, though small was composed of influential and respectable cit-

Too LATE .- The Herald, of Wednesday, says: "Had sufficient time been allowed us. we should have announced James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New York. Herald, as the independent constitutional candidate for the printing of the House of Representatives. * * * We incline to think that we could turn the House printing to a greater advantage, in a comprehensive national view, than the mission to France," and that we would sacrifice that mission "for the relief

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION .- On the 2d instant, a large new boiler, in the car factory of Fales & Gray, Hartford, Connecticut, exploded, almost annihilating the building. Three hundred persons were employed in the establishment. nine of whom were known to be killed, and about fifty badly wounded. The destruction of the building is estimated at \$30,000.

FRESHET IN GEORGIA.-A dispatch from Augusta, Georgia, says: "The river is at a stand. There is three and a half feet of water at the upper end of Broad street. The canal broke on Monday, and flooded the southern part of the city, doing great damage. The town of Hamburg is nearly inundated."

MUTINY .- The David Brown, a British ship, put into Norfolk a few days since with her crew in a state of mutiny. They assigned as a reason for their conduct that the ship was unseaworthy. A survey has been held, and the ship pronounced sound. The crew are still muinous, and will be sent home in irons.

FIRES IN NEW YORK .- From a statement of the chief engineer, we learn that during the past year \$5,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed. This has waked up the insurance offices to investigate the causes and prevent their recurrence, if possible.

Another Murder in New York .- A grocer named Dickmeyer, was killed by an Irishman named John Wilson, in his store, 101 Reade street, on Tuesday last. Wilson has been arrested, and, after an examination, was remanded to prison to await his trial.

GOVERNOR DORR .- The bill to reverse and annul the judgment against Thomas W. Dorr passed the lower house of the Rhode Island egislature on the 28th of February, and was sent back to the upper house, where it originated, for concurrence.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN NEW ORLEANS .-During a performance at the French operahouse in New Orleans, on Sunday night, the the 26th ultimo, the gallery fell, killing three persons, and wounding about fity others.

Collision on the Ohio.—The steamers

Fanny Fern and Thomas Swan came in colli-

sion ten miles below Wheeling on the 28th ulti-

mo. The Fern immediately sunk, carrying down two of the deck hands. AMERICAN TALENT APPRECIATED. - The Grand Duke of Tuscany has conferred an order on Dr. C. T. Jackson, of New England, for his services in exploring and revealing the mineral-

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION .- The Montreal and New York railroad company have amalgamated with that of the Champlain road. The line is now completed.

Spring.-Yesterday was a bright, balmy beautiful spring day. The streets were thronged in the afternoon with ladies who were drawn

Mocal and Mersonal.

Conviction of Dr. Gardiner-His Sentence and Death .- Dr. George A. Gardiner, it will be ecollected, was arrested between two and three years ago, charged with having obtained by fraud \$420,000 from the general government, under an award of the Mexican board of commissioners. established in pursuance of the treaty of Guadaloup Hidalgo; he presenting a claim to be reimbursed for alleged losses in Mexico, connected with the working of certain silver mines.

Last spring he was tried on the charge of "false swearing," but after the jury had been confined for about a week, they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged, nine being in favor of his acquittal, and three for conviction.

On the twelfth of December last, he was again arraigned on the same indictment, at the bar of Criminal Court. The trial continued until Thursday afternoon when the case was given to the jury, who, vesterday morning, after an absence of twenty-two hours, returned to the court room. Their names were called, as follows: Albert P. Waugh, William Van Reswick, Alfred Ray, Charles I. Queen, John Howser, David Fauble, William Cammack, John Davison, John E. Evans, Joseph

Lyon, Thomas A. Talson, and John Murphy. In response to the usual question of the clerk, the foreman replied that they had agreed upon

Many spectators were present, exhibiting intense anxiety to hear it; but there was an awful pause in the proceedings until the arrival of Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel of the accused. When this gentleman came into court, he, together with his associate in the case, took a position near Dr. Gardiner, who, it appeared to us from his manner and appearance, had a fearful apprehension of what the verdict was. But when he was directed to stand up, and heard "Guilty" distinctly pronounced, his strength almost forsook him, and his countenance underwent a change, and wore a deathlike pale ness. All hope now had deserted him! The

The spectators were far from being indifferent their temporarily stern and pallid faces afforded at index to the feelings which possessed them on that most painful occasion.

upon his ear, and shattered his heart, but late so

Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and preferred to have judgment pronounced at once. Accordingly, Dr. Gardiner being required to stand up and re ceive the sentence of the law, Judge Crawford addressed him as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of you country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury. its nature and general sense, strikes at the root all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money ob-tained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.
"To address such observations, as must seen

to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability would be useless or vain; useless, if they have arisen in your own mind: vain, if they not. From your fate others should learn that no plan, however remote its origin, with whateve forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pur whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection unexampled ingenuity, or the net work spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a bene ficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall

The sentence of the court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, imprisonment and labor for the period of ten

The Judge than requested the Marshal to take the prisoner into custody, and he was subsequent- of the barber might be allowed to accompany conveyed to the jail, but not until rising of the circuit court, to which the case would be carried on a bill of exceptions. The court as-

ed not a little surprise, the community being unprepared for the verdict, well remembering the history of the past in this case.

The public had scarcely recovered from their surprise before it became known that a short time only after his arrival at the jail, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions, which continueed several hours, and ended in PEATH! It is suspected that he swallowed poison, but of

this there is no proof. Before venturing an opin-

ion on this subject, we prefer to await the post mortem examination of the body, which will take place to-day, by Dr. Semmes, the physician of the jail, together with Drs. Miller and Steiner. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, of good appearance, and highly intelligent. His manners were courteous, and, apart from the crime

with which he was charged, he would probably

have been considered a gentleman in any circle of The sad occurrence has excited much commisseration in his behalf, and affords a sad topic of

comment among all classes of society. A coronor's jury were summoned, and they amined several witnesses yesterday evening at the generalissimo of the people as Kossuth the jail, but their verdict will necessarily be deferred until after the contemplated post mortem

examination. The corpse is laid out in that prison-house

Washington National Monument.-The contributions received at the monument office, from the 2d of February to the third of March, amount- hut, and asked water for her. She died in his ed, in the aggregate, to \$7,011 74. Of this amount, \$418 85 were from the members of the legislature of Massachusetts, governor and councillors, one day's pay each; Charles Saunders, Boston. \$100; Robert C. Winthrop, of the same city, \$100; operatives Bay State Mills, Laurence, Massachusetts, \$525 52; members of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, \$64 78; Abbot Lawrence and John Wells, of Massachusetts. \$500 each; estate of Samuel Appleton, \$1,000 John P. Cushing, \$500; Jonathan Phillips, \$500 Jos hua Bates, London, \$1,000; executors of Thomas H. Perkins, \$1,000; operatives of Lowell Manufacturing Company, Lowell, \$196 13; from visiters at Monument Place, \$200 50. The amount of expenditures for the month of February was

The Free Trip.-Some of the committee appointed by the city councils to go to New York to see the "practical working" of the street railroad in that city, did not avail themselves of the free nvitation of the parties interested in stretching a railroad from Georgetown to the navy yard; for reasons personal to themselves. One of our most valuable and distinguished citizens, on hearing that the trip was to be at the charges of the company now soliciting Congress for a charter, proposed, for the credit of Washington, that a sub scription list be circulated to pay the expenses of the municipal fathers to the domains of Gotham

Criminal Court.-The December term of this court was closed yesterday, and that for March will commence on Monday

MUNICES EN INVAL

Naval Movements in England. PORTSMOUTH, Monday.-Neptune, 120, flagship of Rear Admiral Superintendent Fanshawe Martin, Captain E. Scott—a telegraphic message was received this day to know if the Nentune could receive on board 800 men. It is reported that the coast guard have been called into active service, and are to be distributed in

five line-of-battle ships.

Hecla, 6, paddle, Lieutenant Commander
Peter Wellington, hauled out of dock this morning, and her officers are busily engaged n picking up men. She received on board her small arms this afternoon, and an order came down for her to retain her heavy armament.

Cyclops, 6, paddle, Master Commander Rob-ert W. Roberds arrived at Spithead, from Woolwich, this morning, with stores and artillerymen for the Mediterranean. She will take in additional at this port, and proceed to her destination. Fairy, Royal yacht steam-tender, Master Commander D. N. Welch was undocked this

afternoon, and hauled round to the steam basin, where she will receive her new boilers, and complete for service. Sprightly, tender to Victory, Master Com-mander Allen, left this morning for the eastern

ports, with supernumeraries. Illustrious, 40, training ship, Captain Harris, has taken on board her guns to-day, alongside

the jetty.

Blenhim, 60, screw, Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, is making unusual exortions in getting ready for active service. We reported in Monday's Herald that she received mast on Saturday evening, to-day she has sent up her topmast, cleared away her bulkheads on the lower deck, and is preparing for coming events. There is one matter which we regret to perceive-namely, that of painting her mastheads black. We cannot help thinking that

sent a very conspicuous object on the clearing away of smoke. Princess Royal, 91, screw, Captain Lord Clarence Paget has nearly completed her complement. She presents an outline of perfect symmetry, both in hull and rigging, the crew dreadful word had fallen like the doom of death are daily exercised at the heavy guns, and she will be ready for any service by the 1st of March. Her noble captain is on leave for fourteen days.—Late English paper.

this will draw too much attention from au

enemy's rifle, seeing that black mastheads pre-

A WONDERFUL CLOCK .- There is now in the possession of, and manufactured by, Mr. Colings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious piece of mechanism-an eight day clock, with dead-beat escapement of maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three tunes in twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go around as follows: One, once a minute: one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood; and, by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which rises and falls. lifting the ships at high-water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes leaves these little automaton ships dry on the sands. It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year. In the day of the month there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately the many different objects which are called into action by the ingenious proprietor, who is most willing to describe all its achievements to any one who may feel a pleasure

A BARBEROUS OPERATION .- A few weeks since, youth, 19 years of age, entered a barber's shop, in Nassau street, for the purpose of getting his hair, which was of fiery hue, colored black. The barber exerted his skill on the young man's head, and for his service demanded \$3 This amount was more than the youth had with him, and he requested that an apprentice him to his residence, and there receive Bradley had asked that the execution of the money. The arrangement was pronounced sentence be postponed until two days after the satisfactory, and both started, but before reaching the home of the youth, gave his companion the slip, and was not again seen until yesterday, when the barber's man seized him, and sented, and a minute was ordered to be made on the record accordingly.

The intelligence of the finding of the jury im
day, when the barber's man seized nim, and took him to the shop. A police was immediately called to arrest the young man, and he was conveyed to the Tombs, closely followed mediately spread throughout the city and occasion- by the barber and his man. The barber in formed the magistrate of the nature of offence committed, and requested that the young man might be locked up. The latter on being asked what he had to say, replied that he had been the victim of an imposition, at the same time he pulled off his cap, and to the astonishment of all present, it was dis covered that his head had been died pea-green, instead of black The magistrate forthwith refused to receive a complaint against him, and amid shouts of laughter, the two victims left the court .- N. Y. Courier.

> GARIBALDI.-We would not be understood as impugning the course of other great patriots of the European revolution of 1848, when we say that that of Garibaldi, the noble Italian, is worthy of the highest commendation. Gari baldi, in 1821, was obliged to flee fr m Genoa, bis liberal opinions having caused him to connect himself with the revolution of 1821, of which Carbonari was hero. He went to Brazil, and became a merchant. There he became acquainted with resident Italian liberals, joined the liberal party of Montevideo, and was commissioned a general. Thence he returned to Italy, and in the struggle of 1848 was as much ever was in Hungary. After the fall of Rome, he passed through hair's-breadth escapes to save himself from the Austrians. Out of a large number of his adherents, only what two boats could carry to the coast near Rimini, escaped. Here the persons in the boats separated. Garibaldi carried his sick wife two day in his arms. At last he reached a peasant's arms when the cup touched her lips. He came to New York, and dealt in tallow on Long Island. Then he became a sea captain, and now commands a ship trading from our Paci fic coast to China. This is true heroism, when one like him in misfortune turns to the ordinary avocations of life, and adds to his fame as a patriot that of a man of industry. Another call from the patriots of Italy, would find him ready to drop the quadrant for the sword. Belfast (Me.) Journal.

TIDWARD LYCETT, Sen., Book-Binder. Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and taryland avenue, over Clarke's Drug store, Wash Every style of book-binding executed, either in velvet, Turkey Morocco, Russia, or fancy colors,

calf.
Periodicals and Music neatly half bound.
Mr. LYCKIT respectfully suggests to his friends
that while much has been done to transmit family
records, little care has been taken to preserve parental likenesses. He takes this method to inform his friends, and those desirous of perpetuating per sonal remembrances, that daguerreotype like nesses can be inlaid on the inside covers of fami ly bibles, presentation-books, or keep-akes, speci-mens of which can be seen at his bindery, or he can be addressed by letter, which will be promptly

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JAMES J. MILLER, Over Selden, Withers & Co.'s Bank Jan 15-eodlm